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The following thirty-one Christian names each occur more than fifty times: Anthony (262), Hugh (257), Christopher (243), Samuel (227), Walter (207), Roger (195), Ralph (182), Peter (175), Humphrey (168), Charles (139), Philip (137), David (129), Matthew (116), Michael (103), Alexander (98), Arthur (98), Laurence (90), Giles (88), Stephen (86), Simon (83), Daniel (79), Lewis (78), Joseph (78), Andrew (69), Roland (65), Evan (55), Abraham (54), Leonard (54), Owen (53), Gilbert (52), Morris (51).

In comparison with this list, the following passage from the Preface to Mr. T. F. Kirby's *Winchester Scholars* (Henry Frowde, 1888) seems worthy of quotation, premising that the Winchester list not only comprises a much earlier period, but is also drawn almost exclusively from the South of England. For the two centuries referred to the total number of entries would be about 3,700.

"Of the Christian names occurring in the first two hundred years (1393-1592) John is by far the most common. It occurs more than 1060 times, and was borne by nearly one out of every three boys admitted during that period. William, the next in point of frequency, occurs more than 560 times, Thomas more than 500 times, Richard about 390 times, Robert about 250 times, and then the following names arranged in order of frequency: Henry, Edward, Nicholas, George (chiefly in the latter part of the period), Edmund, Walter, Roger, Christopher, Antony, Simon, James, Francis, Peter, Phillip, Matthew, Michael, Alexander, Geoffrey, Giles, Arthur, Humphrey, Charles (chiefly in the latter part of the period)."

CENSUS OF THE ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY.

At the February meeting (1890) of the National Electric Light Association, held at Kansas City, resolutions were passed favoring the extension of the investigation of the electrical industry by the United States Census office. The following is a portion of the resolutions:—

Be it Resolved, by the National Electric Light Association, in convention assembled,

First. That it respectfully petitions the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States Congress to authorize and direct the superintendent of census to collect the following data in relation to the electrical industry, in addition to the general statistics of manufactures already provided for by law.

(a) Details pertaining to underground and aerial construction, underground and aerial currents, the character and voltage of all currents and their uses; lamps in use, arc and incandescent, and how wired for residence, commercial, and municipal service; motors for use for stationary service and motor cars, income and expenses, etc.

(b) An inquiry through sources independent of those interested in the industry, as to the casualties resulting from the use of electric currents, both as to fire and personal injuries. This investigation to be made in all cities of 10,000 population and over. The information to be obtained from underwriters, the records of fire departments, coroners' statistics, health boards or commissioners, or from whatever source of information that may exist in any city. The investigation to make a comparative statement between the casualties resulting from the use of electric currents and the use of other agents employed for similar purposes.

Second. That we hereby petition that an appropriation of not exceeding \$50,000 be made for the purpose of this investigation.

MORTGAGES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Reports from the Consuls of the United States. Nos. 110 and 111. November and December, 1889. Department of State. Washington. 1890. Pp. 387-875.

The above report contains the replies of the Consuls to the interrogatories originally propounded by the National Board of Trade in 1888 in regard to mortgage indebtedness. The following list of questions indicates the scope of the reports :—

(1) What systems of recorded indebtedness, such as mortgages on real and chattel property, liens, and judgments, both decreed and confessed, prevail in your consular district ?

(2) Are liens placed on personal property; including crops, either by preference or confession of judgment, and is such property subject to execution of judgment ? If so, are there any exemptions ?

(3) What probable ratio do mortgages and judgments bear to total valuation of taxable and assessed property ?

(4) Is it required that all mortgages be recorded ?

(5) What is the prevailing rate of interest on mortgage paper as well as judgments ?

(6) Do mortgages complicate or embarrass the transfer of land titles ?

(7) Are mortgages foreclosed by action at law or by sale under power, and at what expense ?

(8) Is recorded indebtedness increasing or diminishing in proportion to estimated value ?

(9) What provisions are made for partial payments on mortgages, obligations or judgments, viz., Must partial payments be recorded and does the debtor lose all benefit if he defaults in part ?

(10) What is the ordinary form for cancelling ?

(11) Is it possible to arrive at a probable proportion of existing recorded and unrecorded indebtedness ? If so, how ?

In a few of the countries there are statistics showing the ratio of mortgages to total valuation. Generally it is confessed that no means exist by which such an estimate can be made.